of lung injury. Sixty-five case histories are reported and discussed and illustrated with thirty X-ray pictures, showing the final results. After reading the book one cannot but be impressed with the thoroughness of the work, the attention to detail, and the value of the principles expounded. The time and patience of the reader is presumed upon by a superfluity of words and repetitions, but with all he is rewarded by several new principles for thought, and a valuable method of treatment.

S. B.

A Text-Book of Pathology. By William G. MacCallum, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Johns Hopkins University. Second Edition, Thoroughly Revised. Octavo volume of 1155 pages, with 575 original illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920. Cloth, $10 net.

The second edition of MacCallum's text-book is an extension of the early edition, particularly in those lines whose importance was emphasized by the war. The direct influence of modern warfare as exemplified by the sections on war gas-poisoning and surgical shock are considered, as well as those miseries and diseases such as epidemics and the effects of malnutrition, which are the back wash of war.

The sections particularly revised are those covering shock, acid-base, equilibrium, hydrocephalus, immunity in tuberculosis, meningococcal infection, pneumonia after measles, influenza, cholera, leprosy and aprasitic infections. As the author has been intimately concerned with the advances made in our knowledge of many of these subjects, they are particularly well handled.

J. O.

Diseases of Nutrition and Infant Feeding. By John Lovett Morse and Fritz B. Talbot. Second edition; 384 pages. New York: MacMillan Company. 1920.

The physician who has to deal with children and infants should have at least two texts for reference. One of these should deal with the general principles and practice of pediatrics. The other should be a compendium of the basic facts relating to the special problems of infancy and childhood. The first of these needs is met by several of the standard texts, of which that by Holt and Howland is perhaps the most widely known. The second need is met best, at least in English, by Morse and Talbot.

This admirable book gives a remarkably complete review of the known facts on physiology and metabolism; the chemistry of human and cow's milk; the methods of sterilization and pasteurization; the methods of milk modification; the bio-chemical aspects of rickets, scurvy, spasmophilia and acidosis; the bacteriology of the intestine. References to the original literature are given liberally.

The great value of the book consists in the mass of original data which has been brought together. The authors also present the subject of infant feeding in general as it is accepted by the Boston school of pediatricians, but not so unreservedly elsewhere. The feeding schedule on page 202, calling for feedings at intervals of 2½ to three hours between four weeks and four months and not mentioning the four hour interval until the ninth month, is not in harmony with modern feeding practice and should certainly be revised.

It is worth repeating that this book should be on the shelves of every pediatrist and of every general practitioner who attempts to keep in touch with modern pediatrics.

H. K. F.

Diabetes. By Philip Horowitz. 196 pp. Illustrated. New York: Paul B. Hoeber. 1920. Price, $2.

Books on diabetes ought to be written for lay people, but they should be arranged so that they can be understood without an intensive type of study. There must be art in the diagramatic illustration of articles else there would not be specialists in this line. Horowitz' book by way of diagramatic illustration is far from helpful and for use by a layman far from useful. A physician treating diabetes should know far more than the book contains and a layman should have it presented to him in a far simpler and more easily understood way.

P. K. B.

New and Non-Official Remedies. Annual Reprint of the Reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for 1920. Cloth. Price, postpaid, $1; pp. 72. Chicago: American Medical Association, 1921.

While New and Non-official Remedies consists in part of descriptions of those proprietary medicines which the Council deemed worthy of consideration by the medical profession, the Annual Reports of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry describe the preparations which the Council finds unworthy of recognition. In addition. these annual reports contain other announcements of the Council.

The present volume contains a number of interesting reports. Thus we find a statement which makes it clear that many of the large pharmaceutical houses are definitely opposed to the work of the Council and will remain antagonistic until a very large proportion of the medical profession will give the Council their active support. The volume also contains a report on some digitalis preparations which the Council examined and declared to be pharmacopial digitalis products and therefore do not require the control of the Council.

Of the reports on proprietary medicines found unacceptable for New and Non-official Remedies there are reports on the following which, because of the publicity given the products by their exploiters, will be of special interest to physicians: Platt's Chlorides, Syrup Leptinol (formerly Syrup Balsamea), Sukro-Serum, Spirocide, Libradol, Supsalvs.

Of considerable interest are reports on a number of products which were admitted to New and Non-official Remedies on the basis of evidence which at the time seemed to indicate the products to have therapeutic merit, but which did not stand the test of time and which therefore have been omitted from the 1921 edition of New and Non-official Remedies. These reports give evidence that great care is taken to keep New and Non-official Remedies up to date.

Those who are not familiar with the methods of the Council in the examination of new medicaments or who may even have been inclined to look upon the acceptance or rejection of a medicament by the Council as a somewhat perfunctory procedure, should read the report of "Chloryptus" —a chlorinated eucalyptus oil. Its proprietor believed it to be a most efficient wound antiseptic. He presented to the Council many lengthy reports of laboratory tests and of clinical trial. The Council found the evidence inconclusive and refused recognition to the product. The discoverer of Chloryptus apparently has accepted the conclusion of the Council—at all events it is not being pushed—and thus many a physician is spared the temptation of experimenting with a new drug which in the end will but add to his long list of medicaments which have been tried and found wanting.